Another characteristic of *B. valhallæ* is the presence of a considerable glandular swelling on the calf of the hind limb: in none of the above-mentioned species does this occur; it is, however, conspicuous in the British species *B. calamita*.

B. valhallæ is capable of jumping along at a good pace, and is very active in catching any insect, however fast; I have frequently seen them jump quite 6 inches from the ground to catch a moth running up the side of their cage.

2. On Mammals from Inkerman, North Queensland, presented to the National Museum by Sir William Ingram, Bt., and the Hon. John Forrest. By Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S., F.Z.S., and Guy Dollman, B.A.

[Received August 7, 1908.]

(Plate XLII.)

After he had made the interesting collection of mammals from Alexandria, Northern Territory, of which an account was given two years ago*, Mr. W. Stalker was sent by the same generous donors to Inkerman, their station on the Burdekin River, near Townsville, in the southern part of North Queensland, and he has there formed the very fine collection of which we now give a list.

This region was hitherto almost entirely unrepresented in the National Collection, such of the few Queensland specimens as we possessed being either from the far north, on the Cape York peninsula, or from near Brisbane; and the present collection therefore, including as it does admirable series of all the local mammals, is of exceeding value to the Museum, while its general scientific interest also proves to be very great.

A study of the collection shows clearly that this part of Queensland belongs to the northern fauna, the species being all either those of North Australia, or nearly related to them, while such southern forms as are represented are generally subspecifically separable from their allies of New South Wales and South Queensland. The new Wallaby (*Macropus ualabatus ingrami*) and the Water Rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster reginæ*) may be quoted as instances of such subspecific differences; while the presence of *Isoodon torosus* instead of *obesulus*, of *Dasyurus hallucatus*, *Macropus agilis* and many others, are evidence of the essentially northern relations of the Townsville region.

Altogether this is one of the most important Australian collections that the Museum has ever received, and we are therefore very deeply indebted to Sir William Ingram and the Hon. John Forrest, the donors of this most valuable addition to our National Collections.

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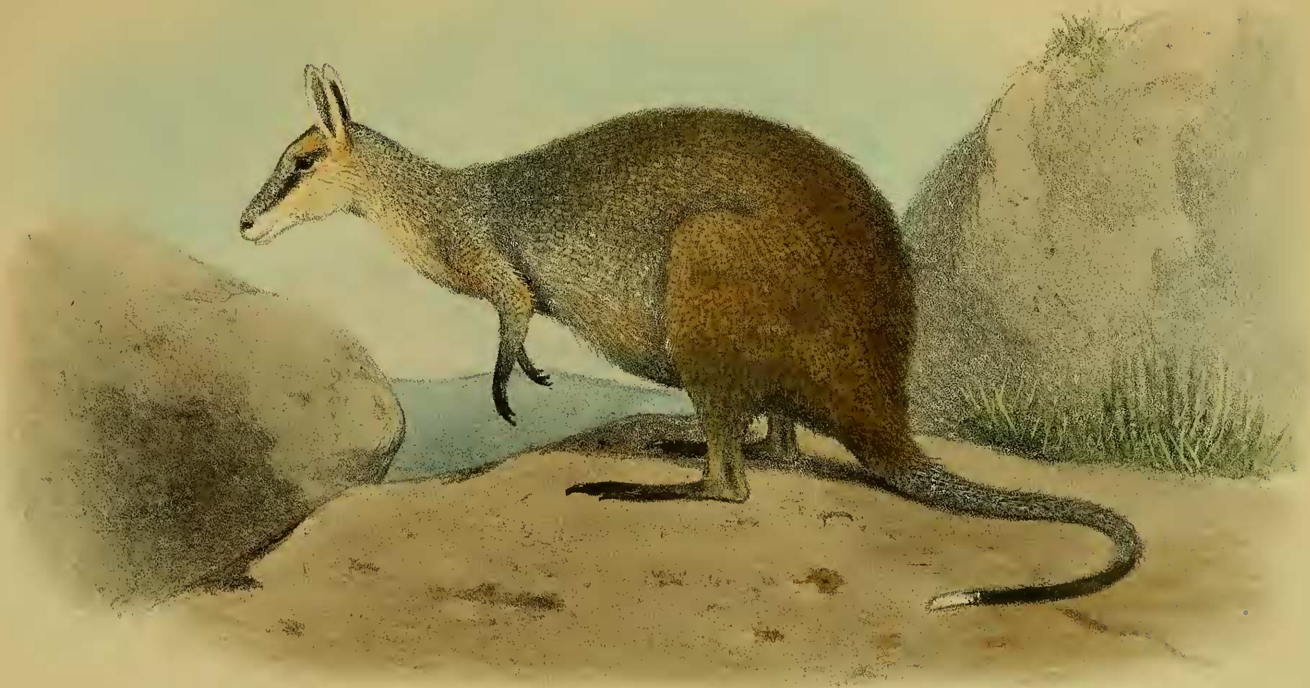
* P. Z. S. 1906, p. 536.

P. Z. S. 1908. Pl. XLII.



J. Smit del.

West, Newman imp.

MACROPUS UALABATUS INGRAMI.

1. Pteropus gouldi Peters.

♂. 458. ♀. 466.
♂. 509. Mt. Elliot, Townsville.

2. Pteropus scapulatus Peters.

♂. 457, 462, 463, 489, 499, 500, 501, 502
♀. 320, 464, 490, 491.

3. Chalinolobus gouldi Gray.

♀. 496.

4. Scoteinus greyi Gray.

♀. 492, 493, 497.

5. Miniopterus schreibersi Kuhl.

♀. 354, 356.
Forearm 47 mm.

6. Miniopterus australis Tomes.

♂. 494. ♀. 355.
Forearm 38 mm.

7. Nyctinomus planiceps Peters.

♂. 495.

The skull of this specimen is not so flattened as those of other examples in the Museum, being rather intermediate in this respect between *N. planiceps* and *N. norfolcensis.*

8. Canis dingo Blumenb.

One specimen.

9. Hydromys chrysogaster reginæ, subsp. nov.

♂. 391, 394, 396, 419, 420, 423, 487, 506. ♀. 308, 393, 398, 400, 422, 505.

In general appearance and size like true *H. chrysogaster*, only very much greyer in colour, especially on the upper surface. General colour of back dark greyish, between "olive" and "sepia" of Ridgway, slightly darker in the middle line. Under surface white, tinged with buff, though not nearly so rich a buff as in the other Eastern forms. Tail blackish brown proximally, the terminal three or four inches white.

Dimensions of type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 336 mm.; tail 320; hind foot 66; ear 19.

Skull—basal length 54·7 mm.; basilar length 52·2; zygomatic breadth 31·7; length of nasals 20·5; palatilar length 28·5; palatal foramina 6·7; upper molar series 9.

Type. Adult male. B.M. No. 8.8.8.23. Original number 396. Collected 11th July, 1907.

From all the described East Australian *Hydromys*, whether the New South Wales "*lutrilla*"* is or is not distinct from the Tasmanian "*chrysogaster*," this Queensland Water-Rat is separable by its darker colour, less suffused with yellowish or buffy. Mr. Stalker's series is remarkably uniform in this respect.

Geoffroy's *Hydromys leucogaster* was also from Tasmania, and probably represents a partially albinistic phase of *H. chrysogaster*.

Gould's *H. fulvolavatus* is more buffy throughout. Its name may prove to be tenable for the South Australian representative of the genus.

Jourdan's *H. fulvo-venter* †, a name hitherto entirely overlooked, was based on a specimen believed to be from Swan River, but the description is wholly inapplicable to any W. Australian specimen, and there can be little doubt that the type was an example of *H. chrysogaster*, which, coming to M. Jourdan with his specimen of *Macropus irma*, was erroneously supposed to have come from the same place.

10. MUS CULMORUM, sp. n.

♂. 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 321, 324, 327, 329, 445, 481.

♀. 278, 295, 301, 303, 304, 305, 306, 322, 323, 325, 326, 330, 361, 381, 434, 445, 447, 449, 450.

One ♀ in spirit.

Heath Island, Burdekin R.; Beach Mount; Mt. Abbot.

A coarse or spiny-haired fulvous Rat with a whitish belly, allied to *M. tunneyi*. Size about as in *Mus rattus*, or rather smaller. Fur sparse and coarse, more or less mixed with flattened spines. General colour above brownish fulvous, varying considerably according to the degree of spinousness. Sides more buffy. Under surface whitish, often with a tinge of yellow, the hairs pale slaty basally on the belly, whitish throughout on the throat and sometimes on the inguinal region. Ears rather short, practically naked. Upper surface of hands and feet white. Tail of medium length, longer than in *M. tunneyi*, its rings (at base) averaging about 10 to the centimetre, thinly haired, dull brownish, little lighter below. Mammæ, as usual in this group, 2—3=10.

Skull of somewhat the peculiar short broad shape of that of *M. tunneyi*, to which there is no doubt the species is most nearly allied, but its characters are not so extreme. Its bullæ, although much larger than those of *M. assimilis*, *greyi*, and *terræ-reginæ*, are not so large as those of *M. tunneyi*, and the molars not quite so broad. The interorbital region is narrower, and not so heavily ridged.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 150 mm.; tail 135; hind foot 29; ear 17.

Skull—greatest length 35·5 mm.; basilar length 30; greatest breadth 19; length of nasals 12·2; interorbital breadth 4·8; palatilar length 16·7; diastema 9·7; palatal foramina 7·5; greatest diameter of bullæ 9; length of upper molar series 7·1.

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* "*Hydromys lutrilla*, Macleay" Gould, Mamm. Austr. i. Introd. p. xxxvi, 1863.

† Ann. Sci. Nat. (2) viii. p. 372, 1837.

Type. Adult female from Beach Mount. B.M. No. 7.9.15.21. Original number 330. Collected 5th May, 1907.

This Rat would appear to be the commonest species of Central Queensland, and it is probable that some of the specimens that have been referred to *M. greyi*, *M. assimilis*, *M. terræ-reginæ*, and other species really belong to it. The types of all the latter are in the British Museum, and we have been able to assure ourselves of its distinctness from them.

Its only near relative as yet described is *M. tunneyi* of the Northern Territory, and from this it is distinguishable by its longer tail, rather smaller size, and smaller bullæ.

Among the series obtained by Mr. Stalker, there is a good deal of variation in the breadth of the teeth, the extremes being so far apart as to suggest specific distinctness. No external characters corresponding to the tooth differences can be found, however, and we prefer for the present to put the whole series under one heading.

11. MUS sp.

♀. 437.

An intermediate species not at present determinable.

12. MUS PATRIUS, sp. n.

♂. 406, 411. ♀. 407, 408, 409, 410.
♂ & ♀ in spirit.

A Mouse of the *forresti-delicatulus* group, of about the size of *hermannsburgensis*.

Size medium within the group, decidedly larger than *M. delicatulus*. General colour above pale wood-brown, becoming slightly more buffy on the sides. Belly greyish white, fairly sharply defined, the bases of the hairs slaty, their tips white. Ears of medium size, practically naked, their few fine hairs buffy. Hands and feet white; sole-pads 6, rather larger and less sharply defined than in *M. delicatulus*, the sole between the pads naked. Tail slightly longer than head and body, finely haired, brown above, whitish on sides and below. Mammæ 0—2 = 4.

Skull in size and shape agreeing with that of *M. hermannsburgensis*, but the bullæ of the normal small size, those of Prof. Spencer's species being unusually large.

Molars with the laminæ obliquely twisted, as already described in *Mus forresti*, although not so much as in that species. A well-marked anterior supplementary cusp present on m^1.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 65 mm. (range up to 70); tail 66 (range to 71); hind foot 18; ear 12.

Skull—greatest length 22·7 mm.; basilar length 17·2; nasals 8·2; interorbital breadth 3·2; breadth of brain-case 10·5; palatilar length 10·1; diastema 6; palatal foramina 4·2; length of upper molar series 4·2.

Type. Adult female. B.M. No. 7.8.9.44. Original number 408. Collected 27th July, 1907.

This species may be distinguished from *M. delicatulus* by its larger and from *M. forresti* by its smaller size, and from *M. hermannsburgensis* by its comparatively small bullæ. *M. novæ-hollandiæ* Waterh., which is somewhat similar externally, is not a member of this group, having normal molars without supplementary anterior cusps.

Mr. Stalker states that he dug these mice out of holes, in each of which he found one male and two females.

13. Mus musculus L.

A number of the introduced House-Mouse.

14. Macropus giganteus Zimm.

♂. 349, 353, 362, 376, 415, 471, 472. ♀. 279, 428.

15. Macropus robustus erubescens Sclat.

♂. 346, 369, 379, 403, 431. ♀. 338, 368, 390, 474, 488.

16. Macropus ualabatus ingrami, subsp. nov. (Plate XLII.)

♀. 425, 465, 468, 469. Inkerman.

Most nearly related to *M. u. apicalis* Günth., but smaller and much greyer in colour.

General colour of back light buffy grey, the buff colour becoming more dominant towards the posterior part of the body. Under surface of body grey, washed over with a rich tawny-buff tint. Head similar in colour to *M. u. apicalis*, but lighter in the light parts. Prominent light buff-coloured areas round the bases of the ears, continuous with the lateral face-stripes and practically meeting on the crown. Backs of ears black, with light margins. Forehead with an indistinct median black stripe. Fore limbs light buffy grey, the light-coloured shoulders contrasting strongly with the dark stripes behind them. Hands and feet black. Tail, for the greater part of its length black, basal part greyish and tip white.

Skull very much smaller than that of *M. u. apicalis*, and with a less elongated nasal region. Palate narrower and teeth smaller.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 630 mm.: tail 640; hind foot 195: ear 78.

Skull—basal length 105 mm.; condylo-basal length 111; zygomatic breadth 60; nasals, length 48, greatest breadth 19·8, central breadth 12. constriction 17; palate length 66; diastema 23; tooth-row from p^1 to m^3 36·5; length of secator ("p^4") 8·3; length of three anterior molariform teeth 21.

The skull of an old female with worn teeth has a basal length of 107 mm.

Type. Sub-adult female. B.M. No. 8.8.8.65. Original number 468. Collected 17th October, 1907.

This Wallaby would appear to be intermediate between the northern *M. u. apicalis* Günth. from Cape Grafton, and the southern *M. ualabatus* of New South Wales and Victoria, but is paler and smaller than either.

We have named this handsome animal in honour of Sir William Ingram, to whose initiative and generosity the acquisition of the collection is due.

17. MACROPUS PARRYI Benn.

♂. 285, 334, 341, 388, 389, 395, 470, 478.
♀. 370, 399, 477, 480.

18. MACROPUS AGILIS Gould.

♂. 270, 271, 274, 290, 292, 293, 294, 392, 421, 429, 508, 511.
♀. 280, 291, 346, 372, 380, 418, 424.
♀. 512. Mt. Elliot, near Townsville.

19. PETROGALE ASSIMILIS Ramsay.

♂. 275, 282, 286, 335, 373, 430, 473, 482.
♀. 272, 281, 287, 307, 310, 333, 336, 385, 455, 456, 466, 483 484.

This series of skins indicates that *P. assimilis* of Ramsay* should be recognised as distinct from *P. penicillata* Gray, with which it was doubtfully united by Thomas †, who had at that date no specimens of it for examination.

20. LAGORCHESTES CONSPICILLATUS PALLIDIOR, subsp. nov.

♂. 416. ♀. 413, 432.

Most nearly allied to *L. c. leichardti* Gould, but differing in being much lighter in colour. The general tawny colour of the upper surface of *L. c. leichardti* is represented by a light fawn-colour, the difference being very evident on the sides and posterior half of the back.

Collett has already pointed out ‡ the existence of these light-coloured Queensland specimens, and it would appear, taking into consideration the type locality of *L. c. leichardti* §, that this Eastern form is deserving of subspecific rank.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 470 mm.; tail 450; hind foot 156; ear 50.

Skull—basal length 70 mm.; zygomatic breadth 47·5; nasals, length 28, greatest breadth 17, least breadth 13, constriction breadth 13·4; palate, length 44·7, breadth outside m^1 24·2, breadth inside m^1 15; palatal foramen 5·2; diastema 9; length of upper cheek-teeth 28.

Type. Adult female. B.M. No. 8.8.8.104. Original number 413. Collected 30th July, 1907.

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* Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. i. 1876, p. 360; ii. 1877, p. 11.

† Cat. Mars. B. M. p. 67, 1888.

‡ Zool. Jahrb. ii. p. 889, 1887.

§ The type locality of *L. c. leichardti* is the "country between Port Essington and the Gulf of Carpentaria."

21. Æpyprymnus rufescens Gray.

♂. 510. Elliot R., Townsville.

22. Trichosurus vulpecula Kerr.

♂. 253, 256, 258, 264, 350, 358, 375, 387. ♀. 268, 277, 401, 436.
♂. 476. Mt. Abbot.

Some of these specimens exhibit a distinct tawny coloration, such as is found to a greater degree in the more northern form described by Ramsay from the Bellender Ker Mts., N. Queensland, under the name of *Phalangista johnstonii* *.

23. Phascolarctus cinereus Goldf.

Skull (♀).

Mr. Stalker informs us that this is the most northern point at which the Koala occurs.

24. Isoodon torosus Rams.

♂. 280, 318, 397, 404, 405, 412, 437. ♀. 331, 345, 382, 439.
One female in spirit.

These specimens show that Ramsay's *Perameles torosus* †, described from Rockingham Bay, N. Queensland, should stand as a species distinct from *I. macrourus* Gould, with which it was united in the Catalogue of Marsupials.

All of them are much larger and more heavily built than the type of *I. macrourus*, a character that is very evident in the size of the skulls. The following are the average skull dimensions of 6 adult males, compared with the type skull, which is also that of an adult male.

	I. torosus.	*I. macrourus.*
Greatest length	88 mm.	75·5 mm.
Zygomatic breadth	40	37
Length of upper tooth-row from i^1 to m^3	47	43

25. Dasyurus hallucatus Gould.

♂. 328, 348, 371, 384. ♀. 317, 332, and 7.9.15.36.
♂. 485. Mt. Abbot.

In No. 7.9.15.36 the posterior half of the body is wholly devoid of the characteristic white spots.

26. Tachyglossus aculeatus Shaw.

♂. 359. ♀. 273, 374.

Represents Collett's *Echidna acanthion*, described from west of Rockhampton.

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* Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 2nd ser. iii. p. 1297, 1888.
† Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. ii. p. 12, 1877.